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CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

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MISSION REPORT / RAPPORT DE MISSION

**Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara (United Republic of Tanzania)
(C 144)**

Ruines de Kilwa Kisiwani et Songo Mnara (République-Unie de Tanzanie) (C 144)

04-07 March 2009 / 04-07 mars 2009

This mission report should be read in conjunction with Document:

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**REPORT ON THE REACTIVE MONITORING MISSION TO KILWA KISIWANI
AND SONGO MNARA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA,
FROM 4 TO 7 MARCH 2009
RON VAN OERS (UNESCO-WHC) & KAREL BAKKER (ICOMOS)**



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

During the meetings and on-site visits, the mission greatly benefited from the information and kind cooperation provided by many experts and professionals, in particular:

- Director of Antiquities of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mr Donatius Kamamba
- Kilwa District Commissioner, His Excellency Mr Nurdin Babu
- WH Site Manager Mr Revocatus Magumbe;
- Assistant Conservation Officer Mr Zakaria Yahaya
- Chairperson of the Kilwa Culture Centre Mr Ismael Silim
- UNESCO trained tourist guide Ms Jumila B Mpoka

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Following the concerns expressed by the World Heritage Committee (**Decision 32 COM 7A**), key for the mission was to assess progress achieved in improving the property's state of conservation and management structures, the property's delineation into core and buffer zones, assist in the development of a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, as well as comment on the possible extension of the World Heritage Site.

The mission met with all of the key stakeholders, also at the senior level, including local heritage entities and the site manager. Main outcomes include:

- An improved state of conservation through systematic consolidation of monumental structures at Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara;
- An improved participation by local stakeholders in the property's management through established "Ruins Committees";
- An improved understanding of the Management Plan as guiding document for targeted action on-site;
- An increase in visitation that could open up possibilities for more sustainable operations at the site;
- Significant impacts of international donor aid and actions on site (Norway Funds-in-Trust; French Government) that are likely to be continued by new partners (World Monuments Fund; UN Joint Fund).

To sustain these improvements, the next step would involve the organization of coordination meetings on a regular basis for enhancing Effective Management for Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara World Heritage Site, the objective of which would be to provide a Forum for coordination among key stakeholders, i.e. the Department of Antiquities, the Kilwa Cultural Centre and the local community residing on the islands, to reform the management system for ensuring stronger coherence for the protection of the wider setting of the sites.

The translation of the Management Plan into Annual Action Plans is an important next step towards more efficient management, also recognized by the office of the site manager.

The Mission is of the opinion that an elaborate mapping and establishment of conservation areas surrounding the individual monuments, with accompanying guidelines for local development, would be a more efficient way of dealing with conservation and land use issues, than delineating the site into a Core and Buffer Zones. Mapping of land uses and monuments, followed by a declaration of a conservation zone, are matters of urgency.

1 BACKGROUND TO THE MISSION

Since the previous Reactive Monitoring Mission took place less than 9 months ago, the sections on

- Inscription history
- Inscription criteria and World Heritage values

are all considered remaining valid and will thus not be repeated again.

The current Report will focus on those issues of the previous Reactive Mission Report that required a follow-up.

There is specific focus on the examination of the State of Conservation.

The Terms of Reference for the Mission are provided in Annexure A, followed by the itinerary and programme in Annexure B and the composition of the mission team in Annexure C.

Maps with notes on issues defined in this Report are included in Annexure D, and photographs pertaining to the Text below are included in Annexure E.

2 STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE – INCLUSIVE OF CONDITIONS OF AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY

Decision 32 COM 7A stated that the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value submitted by the State Party regrettably did not meet the requirements as put forward in the *Operational Guidelines*. Therefore the mission participated in the workshop on Outstanding Universal Value taking place in Dar es Salaam from 2 to 4 March 2009, organized by the World Heritage Centre in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities. Included below is the Final Draft Statement that was the outcome of the working group for Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara – (Ron van Oers of the mission team took part in the compilation of this Draft). The final Statement of OUV will be submitted by the State Party in due course.

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara

Brief Synthesis

Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara are two islands situated off the Tanzanian coast, about 300 kms south of Dar es Salaam city. The two architectural cum archaeological sites date from the 9th - 19th century and are characterised by a complex of ruins comprising major monuments and remains of an entire urban settlement.

Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara archaeological sites bear exceptional testimony to the understanding of the Swahili culture, the Islamization of East Africa and the extensive commerce from the medieval period up to the modern era. Therefore, the sites became the theatre of cultural exchange for Indians, Arabs, Persians and Swahili.

Both sites have high density of monumental remains and archaeological deposits such as the Great Mosque, the Gereza, Makutani Palace complex, Husuni kubwa and Husuni ndogo, ancient well and burial places found in Kisiwani and the Palace, residential building, mosques and burial places in Songo Mnara. These sites exhibit exceptional Swahili architectural designs characterized by structural robustness along the sea shore.

Criteria

The sites are inscribed in the world heritage list under criteria III, which states that the property “bear a unique or at least exceptional **testimony** cultural tradition or to a **civilization** which is living or which has disappeared.

The importance of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara emanate from their historical and architectural testimonies. Historically, they provide the best archaeological and documentary evidence for the growth of civilisation and commerce along the East African coast from the pre-Greco-Roman period to modern time, offering important insights regarding economic, social and political dynamics in this region. Kilwa Kisiwani also minted its own currency and used it in transactions.

Architecturally, Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara provide an exceptionally important example of the growth of distinctive Swahili tradition in architectural design and construction skills over the course of time. No other site provides more clues to the building techniques used in Swahili architecture and their periodisation in the whole of East Africa.

Integrity

Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara archaeological sites represent remains of a historic seaport and an extensive commercial centre. Today, only the monumental structures survive, but are subject to inundation from vegetation and the sea. The monumental structures stand out on the beach and mangroves which have retained strong visual integrity.

Authenticity

As far as the authenticity is concerned very limited consolidation of the structures without alteration to the original design has been considered in all conservation works.

Also the materials used for the consolidation work included original coral stones and where necessary other materials close to the original were used.

Both sites are non-functional archaeological site but encroachment from modern developments could affect the site.

Management and Protection

Both sites are legally protected through the PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS ORDINANCE of 1937 and the ANTIQUITIES ACT OF 1964, and the Amendment of 1979, and currently both are being reviewed.

Also the sites are administered under the authority of the Antiquities Department. A site Manager and Assistant Conservators

are responsible for the management of the sites. A Management Plan was established in 2004 and is currently under revision. Key management issues consist of; climate change impact due to increased wave action and beach erosion, encroachment on the site by humans and animals (cattle and goats), inadequate programme of conservation to cover all the monuments and Inadequate community participation and associated benefits.

The long term expectation major threats from the site are being overcome to ensure the continuity of the site, and setting up of modalities for involvement of the community and other stakeholders.

3 DELINEATION OF THE BOUNDARIES FOR THE TWO COMPONENTS OF THE PROPERTY AND THEIR BUFFER ZONES

The mission was informed that at present the property still remains non-delineated: there's no specific indication of core or buffer zones, nor is there a proper map.

Local authorities estimate the current population on Kilwa Kisiwani Island to be 878 souls. These comprise fishermen, subsistence farmers and mainland entrepreneurs, who use the island as a residence – these uses or land ownerships are also not documented. However, the mission would like to note that only in a few isolated cases contemporary land use conflict with, or negatively impact on the heritage landscape, its meaning and experience – the largest portion of the property is not concerned with this issue and provides for a genuine archaeological site experience (see map for impacts).

Specific cases where impacts have been observed include: the Gereza (in this case a permanent residence with enclosed garden plots right in the front of the Fortress), the space between Malindi Mosque and the Gereza, and the small school – all negatively impacting on structural and spatial linkage and visual integrity.

Having studied the subject and discussed the issue on site with the relevant stakeholders, the mission would like to point to the fact that the property is protected under the Antiquities Act of 1964 /amended in 1979, which deals with “monuments”. While the Act also mentions the possible use of “conservation zones” (also mentioned in the 2006 Management Plan, p.26) this is currently not utilised in this manner, which proves to be inefficient in dealing with the issue of local communities living on site.

However, the Act does provide for the possibility to issue a bye-law that will establish a conservation zone, thereby creating opportunities to resolve current land use issues, e.g. resolving possible conflicts or providing guidelines to properly regulate local development. The Mission recommends also looking at the Environmental Protection Act, because it considers taking the wider natural and cultural environment as a critical component of the sustainable development of the local communities.

In this vein the mission would recommend to look beyond a possible delineation of a core and buffer zones as contiguous entities, and instead to consider detailed delineation per currently identified monumental structure with its immediate spaces, as a series of small cores embedded in a larger conservation zone, complete with guidelines for protection and development. The delineation should include current land use, strictly no-go areas, as well as the extent of possible developments that could be allowed elsewhere. It could include visual axes to be respected, or references to intangible heritage, eg ancient traditions and functions, etc. Instead of producing a rather static map with core and buffer zone, the mission envisions a dynamic management tool for both conservation as well as managing legal issues of land ownership and inherited tenure. Such mapping is a matter of urgency.

4 ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY

Due to the efforts undertaken in the context of the co-operation project undertaken with the French Government, major improvements have been observed since the issuing of the last Mission Report in June 2008. Contrary to an overall assessment of a poor state of conservation for the sites of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara, the Mission would like to detail that only in a few instances encroachments on the site have been observed. Also with regard to the beach erosion, this is critical in four places only. As such the situation on site is encouraging and improving, and rectifications are considered achievable within the mid-term (approx 5 years).

Instead of new threats to the site, the Mission is of the opinion that National and Local authorities, with the assistance of international donors (among others Norway Funds-in-Trust and French Government) have managed to get a grip on the situation. The Management Plan is a good guiding document and, although Annual Action Plans have not been drawn up, the Mission is encouraged that through assistance from UNESCO, where possible, this can be developed in the short-term and create an important next step.

As concerned the condition of integrity, only in a few isolated cases the mission considered encroachment to be a serious point for action, as indicated in the previous paragraph, as well as marked on the map in Appendix E.

Regarding the state of conservation at Kilwa Kisiwani, the situation was considered to be encouraging: the Gereza has to a great extent been consolidated under a Norway Funds-in-Trust arrangement, which will be continued and finalized under a cooperation scheme with the World Monuments Fund. Similar for the Great Mosque and Great House, the Small Domed Mosque, and the Husuni Kubwa, while a major clean up was underway at Husuni Ndogo. Structures still needing urgent attention include the Makutani Palace complex, Malindi Mosque, and the Tombs of the Kilwa Sultans.

As regards beach erosion at Kilwa Kisiwani, the mission would like to point out that only four specific locations would need urgent attention: the Gereza and its wider setting, Malindi Mosque, Husuni Kubwa and the on-beach located structure of the Makutani Palace (very urgent shoring needed). At the Gereza the French cooperation project already completed a gabion wall (wired caged stone wall at surface level of the Fortress), while the previous errors made with the planting of mangroves will be corrected (planting in the right season with a protection from goats). At Kilwa Kisiwani the mission recommends low-cost and straightforward solutions, such as considering rows of wooden poles in the water to dampen wave action and currents, combined with gabion walls at the beach and terraced cliff sides behind, as opposed to complex and full-blown engineering works. While each of these low-cost solutions will have to be thoroughly researched, including their impacts on the bio-physical environment (the mission was informed of the existence of a recent hydraulic study of wave patterns and currents) and OUV, such an approach would allow for the use of local labour, a rather limited investment and a phased implementation with a monitoring of occurring effects, which could be corrected halfway the process in accordance with received feedbacks.

Regarding the state of conservation at Songo Mnara, the Mission found a similar encouraging situation. Large sections of the site have been cleared of destructive vegetation, especially at the most important buildings – there are however still many houses where vegetation needs to be removed. Although stabilisation of structures has not advanced as far as at Kilwa Kisiwani, and there are many buildings that still need attention, the Sultan's Palace and adjoining house, as well as the Mosque, have already been successfully stabilised and to a limited extent restored.

Mention must be made of the excellent stone cutting and masonry work done on the reconstruction of deteriorated or lost niches, arches and decoration details at the palace. At the height of works there were 30 people who have been trained on the job as part of the programme initiated by the French Government. The Mission would like to suggest that the stabilisation of all remaining structures at this site would be an enormous task, and perhaps neither feasible nor necessary. Instead, it is suggested that the main architectural typologies be identified and that the best, representative examples be stabilised – together with this, ensembles of buildings should be chosen that also represent urban spatial typologies – care must be taken that these rehabilitated areas be spatially linked. It is positive indeed that the learning curve for stabilisation work has been completed, and that the fully trained-up team is ready to proceed with further work, hence these start-up costs would not be needed anymore

Regarding beach erosion at Songo Mnara, the coastline is far away from the heritage resource and erosion is not an issue – it must be noted that here there is a strong protective mangrove strip which is very effective in protecting the beach – it serves as an indicator of success if introduced at Kilwa Kisiwani.

Given the fact that the total operation of stabilising buildings both at Kilwa and Songo Mnara amounted to US\$200,000 – this included all the preparatory work such as preparing lime kilns and pits – the Mission estimates that currently 25% of the monumental structures have been successfully stabilised.

As such, the Mission projects that in order to meet the World Heritage Committee's target of a minimum of 70% of stabilisation in order for the World Heritage site to be removed from the Danger list (next to other measures to be taken), an additional minimum of US\$400,000 would be required over a 5 year period. With project proposals currently submitted to the World Monuments Fund and the UN Joint Fund, this target seems achievable and coming within reach. We urge all stakeholders working on site, i.e. National and Local authorities, local community groups and International donors, under the supervision of UNESCO, to keep up the momentum to see to it that Kilwa can be removed from the Danger List in the foreseeable future.

5 THE USE OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN AS THE MAIN VEHICLE FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE SITE

The mission was informed that the 2006 Management Plan had not been fully revised from the previous Plan (2004), but just given a new lease of life. The Management Plan, however, has been used as a basis for the development of several project proposals, including those recently submitted to the World Monuments Fund and the UN Joint Fund.

The development of annual action plans out of the Management Plan, considered important by the site manager to guide his operations, has not been effected due to time constraints – assistance in this task was requested. The mission indicates that a new 5 year plan, incorporating changing and emerging contexts, as well as these annual plans and benchmarking milestones, is also necessary to synchronise and integrate donor-funded projects.

Furthermore, a next step would involve the organization of coordination meetings on a regular basis for enhancing Effective Management for Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara World Heritage Site, the objective of which would be to provide a Forum for coordination among key stakeholders, i.e. the Department of Antiquities, the Kilwa Cultural Centre and the local community residing on the islands, to reform the management system for ensuring stronger coherence for the protection of the wider setting of the sites..

6 POSSIBLE EXTENSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

The mission considered possible extensions with Kilwa Kivinje and Sanje Ya Kati, as recommended in the 2004 mission report.

The sites of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara (a satellite settlement of Kisiwani) are interlinked sites, with Songo occupying the latter end of the timeline of the flowering of the Shiraz period of Kilwa, including an 18th C revival period. Songo Mnara furthermore contains remains of the domestic component of Swahili settlement, which is visibly lacking at Kilwa Kisiwani, and so supplements the World Heritage site in representing that component (although archaeology in the area between Husuni Kubwa and the Great Mosque may yet reveal other remains).

Historical accounts mention that Sanje Ya Kati (a former rival settlement to Kilwa Kisiwani) has older structures than those at Kilwa Kisiwani and was settled by a different branch of Islam. As such it represents an older and another different component of Swahili settlement – it contains remains of a Mosque and typologies not represented at the current World Heritage site. It is also located not far from the currently demarcated World Heritage site. Thus it seems logical that this component be included in the World Heritage site.

Regarding the consideration of adding Kilwa Kivinje, a mainland town, as a component, an inspection of documentation of the historical layers of the town (a thesis developed by Ms. Goulet currently working in the UNESCO Dar es Salaam Office and part of the Mission), as well as a visit to the site, revealed that the Omani layer of the town completes the full cycle of autonomous Swahili settlement up to the German Colonial occupation. There is a concentration of Omani period buildings in Ngongeni Street, which have sufficient remaining heritage value and integrity to represent this layer, and which is also a spatially rich movement system parallel to the main commercial strip.

There would be an opportunity to rehabilitate this identified ensemble of heritage resources as part of an urban renewal and development strategy that would include the provision of basic services to this sector, which may subsequently lead to an economic recovery of the historic core of the town. The German administrative building, or boma, is undergoing restoration (temporarily stalled) – although the mission would not propose this as suitable for inclusion in an extended World Heritage property, nevertheless this monument is a strong urban landmark signifying the end of autonomous pre-colonial rule and its urban and architectural expressions in this region.

As regards a possible extension of the World Heritage site, the mission comes to the following conclusion: it considers there is merit in the inclusion of Sanje Ya Kati and the specified Omani component of Kilwa Kivinje in the current World Heritage property, in order to obtain a full spectrum of representation of Swahili settlement and cultural achievement in this region, from its origins to eventual submergence into a short-lived German colonial epoch.

However, from a technical point of view the situation is in dire straits. The town of Kilwa Kivinje is impoverished and regarding the state of conservation and management of the heritage assets a lot has to be done – there is serious deterioration, some buildings are gutted and overgrown, or in a state of

collapse. The preparation and lead up for inclusion of this site into the World heritage property will be long, and the mission points to the need for a possible emergency assistance project to effect stabilisation of structures in some cases, and to set up management structures as a matter of urgency.

As regards a possible renomination as Cultural Landscape, as recommended in the 2008 Reactive Monitoring report, the mission considered the following:

While the current population living in the World Heritage site farms and fishes, as indeed their ancestors have done for millennia, those aspects however for which the World heritage site has been inscribed are *discontinuu*: there is no trading anymore, there is no societal stratification as defined in earlier epochs, but only very low-key subsistence farming and fishing. The historical sites are also not an integral part of the expression of current spiritual, cultural or political systems. While indeed the majority of cultural sites are usually part of wider cultural landscapes (even in the most faint and fragile sense), in this case the mission is not convinced that any element of the living culture present on the site would positively contribute to the OUV of the site as inscribed. There is no functional, structural or visual integrity of the current settlement in relation to the historical.

The Mission therefore would not support the renomination of the site as a Cultural Landscape.

7 NOTES ON VISITOR EXPERIENCE AND THE WIDER TOURISM CONTEXT

7.1 Interpretation, Movement and Visitor Experience

The Mission would like to commend the authorities for placing excellent interpretation panels, both in design, durability and execution, which are to be found at all major monumental structures at Kilwa Kisiwani. In the next phase the Mission would like to recommend considering developing a visitor itinerary following a fixed path in order to avoid people wandering all over the site and to avoid intrusion with the lives of local residents.

This next phase should also include making the site more accessible for the disabled and infirm. At the current jetty at Kilwa Kisiwani a ramp system can easily be accommodated next to the steps, and consideration must be given for a ramp attached on the side of the jetty. Access to Songo Mnara is currently a rather adventurous affair (landing in the surf, wading through a mangrove swamp) – in the mid-term consideration should be given to how accessibility can be improved, together with attention to disabled and infirm visitors.

On-site staff at Kilwa Kisiwani has indicated that there is a desire to place a small visitor/interpretation centre at the main entrance to the

site at the Jetty. Such a visitor centre could double up as a small community centre and place of interaction between local community and visitors.

Considering whether a large visitor centre on the mainland or a smaller centre on site is preferred, the Mission recommends a smaller visitor/community centre on site to stimulate interaction and generate local activities.

7.2 Strategy to gain revenue from tour operators and visitors

The Mission was informed that over 2008 a total of 2300 visitors came to the World heritage site and that there is a slight upward trend. With the current entrance fee of just over U\$1 (TSh 1500), these revenues are totally inadequate to cover any operational costs.

With a recent trend, since 2006, of cruise ships calling at Kilwa Kisiwani (on average 200 persons on board) there is scope for increasing revenue generation at the site. By actively including visitors in the conservation programme, a strategy could be devised whereby entrance fees are linked with providing a comprehensive site guide with map (e.g. the 2005 publication of Karen Moon that was initiated under the co-operation programme with the French Government) – this guide is now for sale to tourists at \$10. With the improved services through UNESCO-trained tourist guides, several monumental structures having been consolidated and cleaned up, as well as the professional site presentation, the tourist product that is currently available is of a much higher quality than was previously available. This would merit considering an increase in the entrance fee for international tourists.

The Mission suggests that using a comprehensive guide, such as the Moon (2005) publication, as a mandatory entrance ticket, instead of a voluntary purchase, could raise the entrance fee from US\$1 to US\$25 or thereabouts – certainly if the comprehensive guide/entrance ticket specifically mentions on the first page that this entrance fee directly benefits on-site conservation. Such a scheme should be done in liaison with tour operators, in order to inform them properly and request their co-operation. Further to this, a wider strategy should be devised to diversify the tourism product to link “bush, town, beach and sea”.

7.3 Strategy to connect bush, town, beach and sea tourism

Individual entrepreneurs have discovered the interesting link to be made between Kilwa and Safari tourism. There is an entrepreneur who is currently operating two lodges, one close to Kilwa and one at Selous, linking both World Heritage sites through tours.

While the beach tourism industry is underdeveloped, dive trips are currently on offer. This would open the possibility to package a longer stay in the area of the World Heritage site to ensure a greater

economic benefit to local entrepreneurs and local community. The Mission has experienced a great eagerness amongst the local population to be involved in this growing market, but they would require specific training.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

The final Statement of OUV has to be discussed and agreed upon among key stakeholders at the national and local level, and then to be submitted by the State Party to the World Heritage Committee.

The mission recommends to look beyond a possible delineation of a core and buffer zones as contiguous entities, but instead to consider detailed delineation per currently identified monumental structure with its immediate spaces, as a series of small cores embedded in a larger conservation zone (which zone has to be established through issuing a bye-law under the Antiquities Act), complete with guidelines for protection and development. The delineation should include current land use, strictly no-go areas, as well as the extent of possible developments that could be allowed elsewhere. It could include visual axes to be respected, or references to intangible heritage, eg ancient traditions and functions. This comprehensive mapping is a matter of urgency. The Environmental Protection Act should also be made to bear on the protection of the wider natural and cultural environment, as a critical component of the sustainable development of the local communities.

Regarding the state of conservation at Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara, the situation was considered to be encouraging: the Mission estimates that currently 25% of the monumental structures have been successfully stabilised. Excellent stone cutting and masonry work has been done on the reconstruction of deteriorated or lost niches, arches and decoration details at the palace in Songo Mnara, while 30 people have been trained on the job as part of the programme initiated by the French Government.

Given the fact that this total operation of stabilising buildings both at Kilwa and Songo Mnara amounted to US\$200,000 the mission projects that in order to meet the World Heritage Committee's target of a minimum of 70% of stabilisation in order for the World Heritage site to be removed from the Danger List (next to other measures to be taken as well), an additional minimum of US\$400,000 would be required over a 5 year period, which seems achievable if the new donors will continue the works (i.e. World Monuments Fund and the UN Joint Fund).

Further to this, the Mission would like to note that only in a few instances encroachments on the site have been observed. Also with regard to the beach erosion, this is critical in four places only (see map in Annexure D).

The development of annual action plans out of the Management Plan are considered important next steps to guide the site manager's operations, while also necessary to synchronise and integrate donor-funded projects.

Furthermore, the organization of coordination meetings on a regular basis for enhancing Effective Management for Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara World Heritage Site is crucial to provide a Forum for coordination among key stakeholders, i.e. the Department of Antiquities, the Kilwa Cultural Centre and the local community residing on the islands, to reform the management system for ensuring stronger coherence for the protection of the wider setting of the sites.

As regards a possible extension of the World Heritage site, the mission considers there is merit in the inclusion of Sanje Ya Kati and the specified Omani component of Kilwa Kivinje in the current World Heritage property, in order to obtain a full spectrum of representation of Swahili settlement, trade and cultural achievement in this region, from its origins to eventual submergence into a short-lived German colonial epoch. However, the town of Kilwa Kivinje is impoverished and there is serious deterioration, so any preparation and lead up for inclusion of this site into the World heritage property will be long. The mission suggests to consider a possible emergency assistance project to effect stabilisation of structures in some cases, and to set up management structures as a matter of urgency.

The Mission would not support the renomination of the site as a Cultural Landscape.

9 ANNEXURES